

OUTER SIDE OF CHAIR.
CUT THE TWO FRETTED
PARTS FROM 3/16in. WOOD
AND GLUE THEM TO THE
INNER 1/8in. SIDES.

THE ARROWS INDICATE THE
DIRECTION OF GRAIN OF WOOD.

SUPPLEMENT TO HOBBIES No. 2872.

MODEL OF THE CORONATION CHAIR

HEIGHT 10½ins. WIDTH 6ins.

PANELS OF WOOD REQUIRED
FOR THIS DESIGN

ONE H4 ONE H3 ONE G2

Materials for making this design are supplied
by HOBBIES LIMITED, Dereham, Norfolk.
Price on application.

OVERLAY STRIPS. TO BE
GLUED ON OUTER SIDES
OF CHAIR AT B.
CUT THE FOUR
FROM 1/8in.

ARM RESTS.
GLUE TWO PIECES
OF 3/16in. WOOD
TOGETHER AND
CUT THE ARM
RESTS FROM
THE 3/8in. WOOD.

UPRIGHTS
ON FRONT
EDGES OF
SIDES.
GLUE TWO
PIECES OF
3/16in. WOOD
TOGETHER
AND CUT
THE UPRIGHTS
FROM THE
3/8in. WOOD.

INNER SIDE
OF CHAIR. CUT
TWO 1/8in. TWO
PIECES OF 1/8in.
WOOD MAY BE
PINNED TOGETHER
AND THE OUTLINE
CUT AT ONE
OPERATION IF
DESIRED.
GLUE THE OUTER
SIDES TO THESE
PIECES.

SECTION
ON
ARM RESTS.

FRONT LIONS.
CUT FROM
1/4in. WOOD.

UPPER FLOOR.
CUT ONE TO
THE DOTTED LINE
3/16in. THICK.

FLOOR.
CUT ONE 1/4in.

LION

LION

UPPER BASE.
CUT ONE 1/4in.
AND CHAMFER
ON THREE EDGES.
TO SECTION AND
GLUE TO LOWER
BASE PIECE.

NOTE.—This design sheet is only pre-
sented free with the current issue of
Hobbies and not with back numbers.
Further copies may be obtained.

SECTION

LION

CHAMFER

LION

LOWER BASE.
CUT ONE
1/4in.

SEAT.
CUT ONE TO THE
OUTLINE 1/4in. THICK.

LINE OF
UPPER
BASE.

OVERLAY.
TOP OF
CHAIR.
CUT THE TWO
FROM 1/8in.
WOOD.

BACK.
CUT ONE 3/16in.

This
space to be
filled with a
squared stone
or other
material.

UPPER FLOOR
FLOOR

BASE A

How to make our small model of THE CORONATION CHAIR

MOST people know of the historical Coronation Chair used for the crowning of Kings in Westminster Abbey, and the model shown here is a replica of it, easily made in wood from the patterns printed on the other side. The Chair is of solid wood, supported by four metal lions at each bottom corner.

Beneath the seat is the famous Coronation Stone brought from Scone in Perthshire to Westminster Abbey by Edward I in 1296, where it still serves its historic purpose. Now for the making of our model.

Thin Wood

The wood used in the construction is $\frac{1}{8}$ in., $\frac{3}{16}$ in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and one each of the Hobbies panels is sufficient for all of it. The finished model, of course, should not be painted, but will be stained a suitable dark shade in keeping with the antiquity of the actual Chair. The patterns are shown full size, and should be copied off to the wood.

In the case of the fretted patterns, of course, these can be stuck down with paste, but then the outline of the back should be redrawn on to the wood direct so you may still have the actual design pattern sheet to which to refer. This is rather essential because the dotted lines on the pattern of the back are most helpful in measuring off distances, showing positions of the various pieces concerned. All the parts can be cut first, but in doing so test out sizes where necessary. For instance, the seat and the upper floor are both alike with an exactly similar length to fit between the sides.

Base Fixing

The long tenon on the back (at A) must be cut to fit through the slots in the two pieces, and these in turn must be glued together coincident with each other so the tenon itself will slide through with hand pressure and without undue forcing. Note, too, that the pattern of the upper floor is shown dotted, but will have to be cut as a separate piece. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide.

You can build the whole thing up from the base, or if you prefer, make the actual chair portion as a complete unit,

and then fit it into the base itself finally. This base is composed of two pieces—the lower one which is a solid part except for the slot at (A), and the upper one which is slightly smaller. The upper base is glued to the lower one with both back edges in line. This allows a slight projection of the lower portion, whilst the upper edge of the top base will be chamfered slightly according to the shaded section shown.

The back can be fitted through the slot (A), care being taken that the flat edge of the lions rests snugly on the

formed, again by gluing two pieces of $\frac{3}{16}$ in. wood and cutting to the shape shown. Notice that this complete thickness is a little wider than the actual seat, and so will project slightly on each edge. At the top, the shaped arm rest is fitted. Glue two pieces of $\frac{3}{16}$ in. wood together, and then cut to the outline shown, afterwards rounding them off to make a shapely curved portion. If, of course, you have a solid $\frac{1}{2}$ in. piece of wood, it will save the trouble of gluing the two together in every case.

The Arm Rest

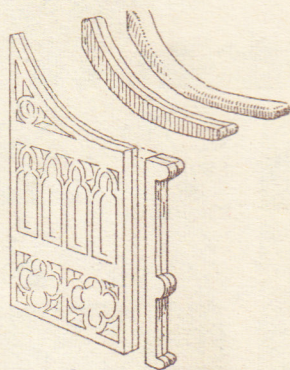
The detail here shows the two pieces of the arm glued, and then how it is shaped. Here again there will be an overlap on each side. The two sides should be completed, and are then glued to the back with the upper floor at the bottom, and the seat portion $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. above it. Glue the parts securely to the back and ensure that they are at right-angles all round.

An ornamental top is provided by the angular overlay cut in two pieces and glued flat to join at the apex. On each side there is also a rounded bead. These strips are cut from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wood and then glasspapered half-round so they can be glued two on each of the sides at the position marked (B) on the pattern, and as can be seen in the picture of the finished Chair.

Stained Finish

The actual construction is now complete, and the finished work should be finally cleaned and stained. Get the whole of the model dark, with the appearance of weatherbeaten oak, and do not attempt to add a polished or painted finish. The space between the seat and upper floor should be filled with something to represent the stone mentioned at the beginning.

Possibly a piece of natural rock stone or limestone could be roughly shaped and slipped into the aperture provided. It should not be more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. The baseboard, of course, can be coloured flat or polished black, and the carving of the lions can be made more shapely with a penknife or small file. These lions actually are metal, and can be stained much darker or even painted a flat metal colour.



How the sides and arm rests are made

floor. The two front lions can be put in now by gluing them to the upper base to face outwards in the position shown by the dotted lines on the pattern.

Before finally gluing in, however, have the floor piece ready and see that it fits into the right-angle cut at the back of each lion's head. The back edge of the floor, of course, is glued to the back itself, and fitted there $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. upwards from the base. Each side of the Chair is composed of two pieces, one fretted and one plain, and the detail herewith shows the construction of the whole side.

Inner Side

The fretted piece is glued to a similar part cut to outline only to form the inner side. To ensure this similarity, the parts can be pinned together when the outer edge is cut round as one piece. After cleaning, glue the two parts together.

On the front edge, a solid upright is